FBIS DAILY REPORT

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NEWSPAPER CONFERENCE REJECTS NEWS RESTRICTIONS

PA081410 Buenos Aires LATIN in Spanish 2314 GMT 6 Feb 82

[By Hernando Orozco]

[Text] Medellin, Colombia, 6 Feb (LATIN-REUTER) -- Directors of 16 Latin American newspapers rejected today any government or private attempt of any kind to "limit the free flow and exercise of journalistic information." They also repudiated "every attempt that UNESCO has been making to establish the so-called new order of information at the service of the governments."

These statements are part of a declaration issued at the second meeting of Latin American journalists that coincides with the celebration of the 60th [as received] anniversary of the newspaper EL COLOMBIANO of Medellin in northeastern Colombia.

The first meeting was held in Montevideo in June 1981 on the occasion of the 95th anniversary of the newspaper EL DIA. The directors agreed to give "greater importance to regional news in order to expand mutual knowledge and understanding."

Alejandro Quesada of the Lima newspaper EL COMERCIO said that the directors will give support and cooperation to any communications medium that becomes the "object of abuse of freedom of expression" in order to prevent a repetition of painful experiences, such as that in Peru, where the principal papers were confiscated, although they have since been returned to their rightful owners.

Those in attendance decided to intensify exchange information among their respective media and to make feasibility studies for the eventual establishment of a Latin American information agency to counter "news information from the U.S. and Saxon [Sajones] agencies," as Ariel Ramos from the Mexican newspaper LIBERTAD said. The declaration expressed the objective to prevent, "without detrimental effects on reporting, published news on terrorist actions serving as propaganda for the terrorists."

The meeting appointed the Peruvian delegation, composed of EL COMERCIO's Quesada and Omar Castro and LA PRENSA's Arturo Salazar, to ask the United Nations to implement the agreement it approved in 1949 that facilitates the jobs of special representatives and correspondents. This agreement also provides for the personal security of correspondents, work instruments and the opportune issuing of visas.

A permanent secretariat of meetings was established and Humberto Vaca Gomez, director of Quito's EL COMERCIO, was elected secretary.

The third meeting will be held in Quito in September and the fourth will be held in Lima. EL COLOMBIANO's Juan Gomez Martinez was appointed president of the third meeting of newspaper directors and the directors of Mexico City's EL UNIVERSAL, Lima's LA PRENSA and Buenos Aires' LA NACION were appointed vice presidents.

BRIEFS

TELECOMMUNICATIONS CONGRESS -- Representatives of the Venezuelan Telephone Company, the Colombian Telecommunications Enterprise, the Ecuadorean Telecommunications Institute, the Bolivian National Telecommunications Enterprise and the Peruvian National Telecommunications Enterprise attended the meeting of the Association of Andean States Telecommunications Enterprises [ASETA] held in Lima to discuss development and integration policies through telecommunications. [Lima Domestic Service in Spanish 1130 GMT 1 Feb 82 PY]

GALTIERI, ALVAREZ CONFIRM 'RELATIONS EXCELLENT'

PY082058 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 0024 GMT 7 Feb 82

[Text] Buenos Aires, 6 Feb (TELAM) -- Argentine and Uruguayan Presidents Leopoldo Fortunato Galtieri and Gregorio Alvarez today held a 6-hour meeting at the Campo de Mayo military base about 30 km northeast of this city. Bilateral matters were analyzed during the meeting, for which no agenda had been outlined.

Galtieri termed the dialogue very fruitful and with no disagreements. He expressed his satisfaction with the meeting, while his Uruguayan counterpart said the meeting had been excellent, at a moment when bilateral relations are at a very high level.

Foreign Minister Nicanor Costa Mendez held a press conference after the meeting. He referred to the items discussed and answered questions regarding the southern border dispute with Chile, the Central American situation and other issues.

Public Information Secretary Rodolfo Baltierrez also read an official statement issued by the two governments, saying that the rulers held a fruitful exchange of opinions which reaffirmed once again the fraternal and inalterable bilateral friendship ties.

The Uruguayan president arrived at 1100 at the 601st Air Force Battalion headquarters in the Campo de Mayo base, on a sunny and clear morning. As he came off the plane, he was met by Lt Gen Leopoldo Galtieri, by Military Institutes Commander Gen Edgardo Calvi and by Maj Roberto Yanzi, the battalion's acting chief.

After receiving tribute from troops from the General San Martin Grenadiers Regiment, President Alvarez and his entourage were greeted by Foreign Minister Costa Mendez, Secretary of State for Planning Brig Gen Jose Miret, Secretary General of the Presidency Gen Hector Iglesias, Public Information Secretary Rodolfo Baltierrez, Chief of the Military Household Rear Adm Norberto Moya and Uruguayan Ambassador to Argentina Alberto Roca.

The Uruguayan president was accompanied by his country's foreign minister, Estanislao Valdez Otero; Army Commander in Chief Lt Gen Boscan Hontou; Director of Planning Gen Pedro Aranco; Public Information Secretary Col Luis Matteo, Argentine Ambassador to Uruguay Maj Gen Santiago Riveros; and other officials.

After the greetings, the two presidents went to the residence of the army commander in chief, where private talks were started at 1120 in the house library, while the foreign ministers met in another room.

On one occasion, the foreign ministers were asked to join the presidents, who had a 1 and 1/2-hour break at 1310 for lunch in the summerhouse.

Upon returning to the house, the conference continued until approximately 1630. As a memento of the meeting, the Uruguayan president gave an oil painting to Galtieri, a work done by Uruguayan painter Enrique Castels, entitled: We Go On, Compadre. The Argentine president gave his Uruguayan counterpart a pair of gold cufflinks.

Both presidents and their respective retinues then moved to the site of the air force battalion from where the Uruguayan president departed, following a ceremony similar to the arrival ceremony, leaving for his country at 1700.

In response to the reporters' questions, the Uruguayan president expressed his satisfaction with the meeting, which he termed excellent, taking into account that relations between the two nations are also excellent.

Following President Alvarez's departure, Galtieri held a brief dialogue with reporters, during which he indicated that he had had the satisfaction as president of the nation and on behalf of the Argentine people, to embrace the Uruguayan president, and through him, to send greetings to the brotherly people of Uruguay.

He said that the meeting, one of the many meetings which the history of our peoples has recorded, was marked by the same fraternity, the same affection and the same feelings which have always been expressed.

He said that although protocol was followed -- and it is appropriate -- it was limited to the minimum, because between brothers and friends there should not be too much protocol.

Galtieri termed the meeting open and fruitful, without disagreements. During the meeting, he said, we discussed all subjects you can imagine in your fecund and profound journalistic capacity.

He added: Of course the telephone between Montevideo and Buenos Aires is available for both presidents to continue talking on current issues and problems in the world that may worry us.

Asked about the main subject discussed, Galtieri stated that every topic discussed by two presidents is important.

He also stated: The 6 hours we spent together show that the people of the River Plate basin countries, which were born more than a century and a half ago, continue to think as those who created our nations and strengthened their political, economic and cultural growth did.

After the Uruguayan president's departure, Foreign Minister Costa Mendez held a press conference in the training hall of the air force battalion. In the press conference Costa Mendez pointed out that during the presidential talks everything regarding this bilateral relationship -- one of the richest Argentina has maintained with a neighboring country -- were discussed.

Costa Mendez said that during the talks he held with his counterpart, Estanislao Valdez Otero, emphasis was given to commercial, economic and industrial complementation aspects, as well as to coordinated action before international organizations. Above all they discussed the sale of Argentine products abroad, a very broad field for joint action.

Costa Mendez revealed that among other subjects the establishment of an Argentine-Uruguayan free trade zone was discussed. He said that they had agreed to talk with the technical organizations and relevant ministers in order to study the possibilities of expediting this issue.

When asked his opinion on the Central American situation, the Argentine foreign minister maintained that it is a regional problem which should be solved by the Central American nations themselves and that at present Argentina has no reason to interfere in the domestic problems of those nations.

A journalist asked him whether the presidents had discussed the possibility of sending troops to Nicaragua and El Salvador. Costa Mendez's answer was that that subject was not discussed while he was at the meeting.

I do not know whether they discussed it in private. I don't believe they did so -- he explained -- and if you will allow me, I would like to reword your question for the sake of accuracy: No nation has attacked Argentina or Uruguay. These are statements which have been attributed to the Nicaraguan foreign minister. Argentina has issued a communique in this regard, which I refer you to and about which I have no further comments to make.

Furthermore, Costa Mendez denied that the Beagle question was discussed, this being an Argentine-Chilean bilateral question that did not need to be dealt with here.

Asked whether, in his opinion, a satisfactory solution for the Beagle question could be found this year, Mendez replied: "I have no doubts that Argentina and Chile will arrive at an honorable solution, which will be just and satisfactory for both countries, especially since the question is now in the hands of the best mediator that could be found on the international stage. I cannot tell when that solution will be arrived at, but I can tell you that the sooner the better."

Minister Mendez noted that world peace and reduction of tension in international relations are of utmost concern for Argentina and Uruguay, although these questions are in in the hands of the major powers, unfortunately. He then said that what Argentina and Uruguay can do is to make their viewpoints on these questions known in international organizations, to fully defend the values inherent to the Argentine and Uruguayan people.

Among the questions left pending, Minister Mendez mentioned efforts that will be made to tackle joint projects which can bring the two countries closer together, can intensify trade, can facilitate industrial complementation and can make use of common infrastructure possible.

Costa Mendez was accompanied by Public Information Secretary Rodolfo Baltierrez who, after thanking, on behalf of President Galtieri, the Argentine and Uruguayan journalists for cooperation in reporting about the meeting, read an official note on the meeting which was approved by the two governments.

The note stressed that the Uruguayan president visited Argentina at the invitation of President Galtieri and that the 6-hour talk held at Campo de Mayo was broad, open and informal, with no previously prepared agenda.

The meeting, in which members of both delegations -- particularly the foreign ministers -- participated actively, allowed the two presidents to have a fruitful exchange of viewpoints on various questions of common interest, and served to reaffirm once again the fraternal and strong friendship between the two countries.

PAST, FUTURE RELATIONS WITH BRAZIL VIEWED

PY042014 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 1220 GMT 28 Jan 82

[By Justo Piernes]

[Text] Brasilia, 27 Jan (TELAM) -- According to Brazilian diplomatic observers, the visit of Argentine Foreign Minister Nicanor Costa Mendez in March and the confirmation of Ambassador Hugo Caminos are two courtesies from Argentina, thus ratifying the highly friendly climate existing between the two nations during the past 3 years.

Costa Mendez chose Brazil for his first official trip abroad, with the clear desire of showing that everything is as it was before, and although their foreign policies have not always been in agreement, their bilateral relations have always been on a different level.

This interpretation by Brazilian diplomatic experts is based on the fact that, while Argentina is showing signs of a greater rapprochement with the United States and expresses the desire to withdraw from the bloc of Third World nations, Brazil is following totally opposite roads.

The Brazilian foreign policy has deepened its action in the so-called Third World and has virtually assumed the leadership of the group, due to being an elastic negotiator with the industrialized nations, to the point that at the summit conference in Cancun Brazilian Foreign Minister Ramiro Saraiva Guerreiro became the spokesman of the Third World nations before the presidents of the great world powers.

The Argentine tendency, which has become deeper since Foreign Minister Oscar Camilion left his post, has had no influence whatsoever on the apparatus initiated 2 years ago when Brazilian President Joao Baptista de Oliveira Figueiredo and former Argentine President Jorge Rafael Videla proclaimed what the Brazilian president labeled a marriage after a long engagement.

The two meetings of the two presidents -- first in Buenos Aires and then in Brasilia -- has left a libretto which is so concrete that to alter it would require the intention of ending the play, and neither of the two governments has yet expressed such an intention.

On the contrary, since those times of difficult relations were left behind -- strained relations which originated in the disagreements regarding the compatibility of the Corpus and Itaipu Dams, which caused the war of trucks when Argentina would not allow transport of Brazilian merchandise to Chile -- everything has continued calmly.

The problems that have been created and will continue to crop up are of the trade, tax and tariffs nature, that is, issues which belong to the field of technical solutions' meticulously separated from the political framework of Argentine-Brazilian relations.

The designation of the now-confirmed Argentine ambassador, Hugo Caminos, is not the result of a whim or a coincidence. Caminos, born in Almagro neighborhood in Buenos Aires, is one of the best known international jurists in the world, but, paradoxically, he is not very well known in Argentina due to the fact that his last 10 years of activity were spent in the United States. His designation was aimed at steering the boat of technical relations, as the period of political storms ended, during which it was steered totally according to political criteria by former Ambassador Oscar Camilion.

Others have said: Camilion fulfilled his mission in war. He walked on the path leading to peace.

When Costa Mendez arrives in Brasilia on 3 March he will have nothing to negotiate. The Buenos Aires charter signed by Videla and Figueiredo has left nothing concerning general lines undone; it only remains to confirm them whenever one of the parties feels appropriate.

The Argentine foreign minister will find a climate of absolute cordiality in Brasilia, which even results in friendships of a personal nature, such as those of current Argentine President Leopoldo Galtieri and Brazilian War Minister Walter Pires -- unofficially -- and between Foreign Minister Saraiva Guerreiro and Ambassador Caminos.

These personal relations are encouraged by the two presidents; and to prove this we must only mention that Galtieri was the first foreigner to visit Figueiredo when he was still in intensive care after he was affected by a heart problem in September of last year.

Costa Mendez will not receive nor give explanations. The Argentine foreign minister will arrive to consolidate a de facto situation and to clearly demonstrate that regardless of the goals, whether temporary or permanent, of Argentina and Brazil in the area of international policies, there is no risk that they will interfere in direct relations between the two countries.

The visit of the Argentine foreign minister is to consolidate the commitments assumed, according to the opinions of Brazilian experts.

COLUMNIST VIEWS COUNTRY'S MOOD, FEARS BACKLASH

PY050050 Buenos Aires HERALD in English 4 Feb 82 p 8

["As I See It..." feature by James Neilson: "Dangerous Perspectives"]

[Text] Hardly a day goes by without well-known political or labor leaders predicting, often with manifest relish, large-scale social unrest in the not too distant future. They argue that as the country is burning with discontent already, and as wages are bound to keep falling while unemployment goes up, it cannot be long before the great conflagration begins, with tens of thousands of desperate people taking to the streets to express their disgust with what the military regime has done to them and to their country.

Many assume that the fire will be well and truly ignited about the end of March, when summer is over and those who could afford to holiday in Mar del Plata and the Cordoba hills return home to find the chilly austerities of Dr Roberto Alemann awaiting them. Their discomfort, combined with the anguish of the millions who could not go away at all, will, they surmise, be quite enough to set the nation aflame.

These garish prophesies are not, needless to say, entirely disinterested. They are not the sober assessments of detached observers. Most are straightforward warnings: Do what we want or face the consequences. Many of the people making them, moreover, have evidently convinced themselves that when the current order goes up in smoke they will have an excellent chance of finding something useful among the wreckage. And, in any case, a number of politicians and labor union men have been making similarly dire forecasts for 70 months without the "people" coming forward to play their part in the drama. Time after time their deadlines have passed away with minor incidents leaving the "process" as intact as it was before.

Despite such suspicions about the prophets' motives and their poor record in the past, it would nonetheless be very rash to assume that the visions of strikes, mass demonstrations, rioting mobs and blood flowing over the gutters that flicker in their imaginations are merely self-serving fantasies, pathetic attempts by ineffectual men to dramatize their opposition to an insensitive regime. All things considered, it is surprising that there has been so little violent social unrest in the last years, but there is no reason to think that Argentines have somehow transformed into placid Scandinavians. If they passively accepted their lot between 1976 and now it was because they suspected that active dissent would be met with bullets and picanas [cattle prods] and because the alternatives proposed by the politicians seemed so flimsy and unreal. Now, however, the fear generated by the volence of the 70's is fading, a new generation of young people to whom it belongs to the mythical past is coming onto the scene, and the continued failure of the regime's economic policies after so much time is making many feel that there must be something in the politicians' ideas after all. This being so, Argentina could well be heading for a monumental crack-up and 1982 could turn out to be one of those years in which the country's face suddenly alters, just as it did in 1930, 1946, 1955, 1966, 1973 and 1976.

For many people this will be a highly welcome thought. The "process," after all, has been a grisly failure and it is not easy to believe that its leaders will be able to repair the damage inflicted by the last two military administrations, let alone the damage done by the governments whose blundering antics inspired the "process" in the first place. Even if Gen Leopoldo Galtieri turns out to be a firm and enlightened president and Dr Alemann combines the social sensitivity of a Mother Teresa with the economic talents of a John Maynard Keynes (or, in deference to contemporary views, of a Milton Friedman), it will be years before Argentines realize how extraordinarily lucky they are and the "social explosion" is being promised for 1982.

In any event, bad as the "process" has been politically, economically, socially and ethically, there is no reason to think that if it came to the abrupt end many would prefer it would be replaced by something obviously better. On the contrary, a glance at the ingredients now bubbling away in the Argentine cauldron make it clear that its successor would almost certainly be a good deal worse. The "process" has not, after all, imbued Argentines with such civic virtues as tolerance, rationality, compassion for others, social responsibility and economic pragmatism. It has bred hate, fanatism, selfishness, contempt for civilized political methods and, as far as the economy is concerned, willful eccentricity. The choice, then, does not seem to be between incompetent military rule and compassionate democracy, but between the relatively mild -- by dictatorial standards, of course -- rule of General Galtieri and a military tyrant of a very different hue.

Those politicians who think that once the stony shell of the military regime has been cracked a genuine democracy will be hatched are deceiving themselves. Even if the top brass were to decide, by some miracle, that they would rather call elections and hand power to whoever wins them than confront an increasingly angry populace with guns -- the Lanusse option, as it were -- democracy would still be far away. To bring it nearer, the military chiefs would first have to dismantle the machinery of oppression they built up over the years and take steps to deal with the many officers who fear the advent of democracy for excellent personal reasons. In other words, before calling elections the regime's leaders would have to remove the "human rights problems" from Argentine politics, and as yet they have not shown the slightest inclination to do this.

Many officers now nearing the top were on the "front line," as they called it, during the onslaught against whatever struck the military mind as subversive between late 1975 and September 1979. It can be assumed that they do not take kindly to suggestions that they be hauled before tribunals to answer searching questions about their actions during that particular phase of their careers. But this, of course, is precisely what would happen if democracy were to be established because there would then be nothing to prevent the machinery of the law from reaching out to get them. The "Nuremberg factor" may not be much discussed in public but it is nevertheless the principal obstacle to more political freedom, being far more important than either the economy or the military's belief that civilians are even less fit to rule than they are themselves.

This being so, the demise of the Galtieri regime would not lead to a military withdrawal, but to the advance of a new military faction. This would be unlikely simply to pick up where its predecessor left off, striving in a haphazard fashion to squeeze economically square Argentina into the neat round hole of modern capitalism and gradually giving the population back the political rights that were removed in 1976. Its leaders would want to stay in power for a good many years to come and to justify this they would have to offer something notably different to the policies the military have claimed to represent so far. They would also in all probability calculate that the only way to neutralize the Nuremberg factor is to identify the armed forces with the nationalist and populist forces so dear to the hearts of their fiercest critics, thus cutting the ground from under the opposition's feet. Should this be the case, the regime that would follow the "process" were it to be swept away by the social explosion so many people sense is coming, would probably be nationalist, populist, and as hostile to finance and big business as recent regimes have been to organized labor. Its rhetoric would, no doubt, owe much to the current social gospel of the Roman Catholic Church and human rights abuses of the past would be blamed on the wicked "liberals" while those of the future would be justified by the need for the "people" to get even with their foreign-controlled exploiters. A dictatorship like this, based on an alliance between fervent military chieftains, amenable labor union leaders, and populist politicians for whom democracy is contingent on circumstances would needless to say, do a great deal of harm to the country and would reduce still further the standard of living of most of its inhabitants, but it would be durable and, quite possibly, would enjoy the support of a majority for some time, being, to a considerable degree, a remake of the Peronist regime so many people found extremely congenial.

This scenario is not, of course, inevitable, it is just possible that the present regime's strategy will work, that unrest will be containable and, by a combination of backroom deals with political leaders and "patriotic fraud" the present order will survive for long enough for the Nuremberg factor to be quietly dissolved. But, given the mood of the country today and its probable mood tomorrow this is not very likely. The Galtieri regime is rowing against the national current and this, for a government, is a very dangerous thing to do. Thanks largely to the efforts of the present generation of military chiefs, the current is now flowing strongly in the direction of everything they dislike, and it flows through the armed forces, whose members are as exposed to political fashions as anyone else. So, sooner or later, some officers may see the advantages of getting back into step with much of the rest of the nation and yet another new period of "reconstruction" or "reorganization" or whatever one cares to call it will begin.

INTERIOR MINISTRY WARNS AGAINST SUBVERSION

PY081252 La Paz Cadena Panamericana in Spanish 1130 GMT 8 Feb 82

[Text] The Ministry of Interior, Migration and Justice has reported that subversive activities are being prepared in this country. A brief communique released by this ministry states:

The Ministry of Interior, Migration and Justice reports to the Bolivian people that some well-known agitators are carrying out a number of subversive activities seeking a climate of tension favorable to their wretched objectives. In view of this, the state security organizations will proceed energetically to punish the extremists and rumormongers in order to guarantee the normal development of all activities of the citizens, the communique concludes.

OFFICIALS URGE WORKERS TO VIEW ECONOMY SERIOUSLY

PY081618 La Paz Radio Illimani Network in Spanish 1100 GMT 8 Feb 82

[Text] The armed forces government has proclaimed 1982 the year of overall reorganization of the country's economy. This measure aims at finding an integral solution to all economic and social problems that have affected the nation during the past few years. This report has been released by Minister Secretary of Press and Information Jaime Humerez Seleme, who referred to the issue at a press conference held yesterday. At the meeting with reporters, Humerez Seleme made a general assessment of the behavior of the citizens throughout the nation. A report from the Interior Ministry states that the situation is normal and that transport services have been reestablished.

In answer to questions from the reporters, Humerez Seleme urged the workers to make a serious and mature assessment of the measures adopted on Friday. Referring to the reactions of labor sectors published in the press, he stated:

[Begin Humerez Seleme recording] At this moment, the economic reorganization process is a must for the country because it affects all Bolivians, not only the government or specific political sectors. Depending on the degree to which stoppages or strikes are carried out, all efforts being made to reorganize the country's economy could be seriously damaged, because one of the causes of the economic crisis we are experiencing now has been precisely the breakdown and drop in production in the country. Each strike and each stoppage involves a tremendous loss as far as production is concerned, and this will certainly and necessarily have a negative impact on the economy, not only for the workers but for all Bolivians. Thus, in making the assessment which will probably be made by the workers, it is appropriate to take into account that what is needed now is contributions of effort, sacrifice and work, because only by working will we be able to produce more and only by producing more will we be able to bail the country out of its present slump. [end recording]

He added that the government has confidence in the serenity and maturity of workers.

[Begin Humerez Seleme recording] The government has confidence in the serenity and maturity which the workers have demonstrated so far and hopes that, once more, this serenity and maturity will be expressed through understanding, cooperation and support for the economic reorganization process. [end recording]

He also denied rumors regarding the detention of labor leaders. He said that Interior Minister Col Romulo Mercado Garnica has stated that there are no political detainees in the country. He also denied the implementation of drastic control measures, stating that the government can make use of current legal measures to stop this [word indistinct].

[Begin Humerez Seleme recording] In case the government is forced to adopt some of these measures, it will do so within the framework of the national laws. [end recording]

He finally stated that the armed forces government has used and will continue using dialogue to deal with proposals which are presented.

[Begin Humerez Seleme recording] The government is constantly willing to hold talks. This has been noted all during this period when, due to some labor and social problems, an intensive and fruitful dialogue has been developed between government and labor sectors. Several problems which have been pending for a long time have been solved satisfactorily for the workers, and, of course, the impact of the measures will certainly lead to a number of proposals. The government's willingness to hold talks is firm and we hope that through such talks we will find a solution to this conflict which may be favorable to all interested sectors. [end recording]

PEASANT CONFEDERATION BACKS GOVERNMENT

PY081638 La Paz Radio Illimani Network in Spanish 1100 GMT 8 Feb 82

[Text] Through a manifesto issued to the nation and to the brother peasants, the Bolivian Peasant Confederation calls for mobilization to defend the measures, consistent with legal norms, for economic recovery proposed by the armed forces government. Signed by peasant leader (Leon Prieto Rico) and other peasant leaders, the manifesto states that actions are being coordinated with the armed forces to counteract the actions of those who take advantage of the current situation, speculating with the peasants' sacrifice. In another passage of the manifesto, the peasants state: We now are mobilizing to defend our revolution, which must necessarily moralize the country and solve economic, social, cultural, and -- why not? -- political problems. They also warn that, taking advantage of the freedoms granted by the government, some agitators have come out of their hide-outs, and warn these bad Bolivians that they will feel the weight of the peasants' hands.

UNION SOURCES CONFIRM STOPPAGES IN THREE CITIES

PY081625 Buenos Aires LATIN in Spanish 1503 GMT 8 Feb 82

[Text] La Paz, 8 Feb (LATIN-REUTER) -- Union leaders have reported that mineworkers from state enterprises and factory workers in at least three Bolivian cities today began 48- and 24-hour stoppages to protest the economic measures adopted on Friday by the military government. The 48-hour stoppage in the mining sector included the administrative employees of the Mining Corporation of Bolivia [COMIBOL]. The 24-hour stoppages are being carried out in factories in La Paz, Cochabamba and Santa Cruz, in compliance with a decision of the proscribed Bolivian Labor Federation [COB], the sources added. It has not been established yet whether the peasants have agreed to a decision of their proscribed Sole Union Confederation, announced on Friday, that rural roads of the country would be blocked, or whether they are heeding instructions of the national confederation to support the economic measures decreed by the government. Some of the banks also halted their activities that had to be carried out today and tomorrow behind closed doors to readjust their operations to the new economic measures. The stoppages are being carried out peacefully and no incidents have been noted, according to the sources.

Strikes Illegal

PY082226 La Paz Radio Illimani Network in Spanish 1700 GMT 8 Feb 82

[Communique issued by the Bolivian Labor and Labor Development Ministry; date and place not given]

[Text] The Labor General Directorate terms illegal all the strikes and stoppages that are going on in this city and throughout the interior of the country and warns that these will result in the loss of the salaries established by law and of the Sunday differential pay, pursuant to the provisions of article 22 and subsequent articles of the executive decree issued on 3 April 1954, which became a law on 29 October 1956.

MINING DISTRICTS CALM; ECONOMY MEASURES NECESSARY

PY081332 La Paz Radio Illimani Network in Spanish 1100 GMT 8 Feb 82

[Text] Oruro -- There is absolute calm and tranquillity in this city, with intensive work in preparation for the forthcoming carnival to be celebrated at the end of this month. Civic and private institutions feel that the government measures regarding the national reorganization of the economy were necessary.

These measures will allow a change in the economy in the future and accelerate the development process, they added. The same correspondent added that reports coming from the mines of San Jose, Huanuni and Catavi reveal that there is a climate of understanding, although they stated that the workers will study the appropriate government measures.

In Cochabamba, Prefect Lt Col (Guido Sondoval Zambrana) stated that there is absolute tranquillity in this district after the implementation of government measures which seek the reorganization of the Bolivian economy.

In a press conference, the prefect added that there is absolute order and that appropriate measures have been adopted to guarantee the normal supply of daily necessities, and that the price control board has begun a permanent session to see that the established measures are fulfilled, especially regarding staples whose prices have been frozen.

WORKERS STRIKES AFFECT RADIO STATIONS, PAPERS

PY090310 Buenos Aires LATIN in Spanish 0255 GMT 9 Feb 82

[Excerpts] La Paz, 8 Feb (LATIN-REUTER) -- According to an official report, Bolivian President Celso Torrelio Villa tonight ordered an investigation of an alleged illegal transaction of dollars sold under official pressure to private parties.

The evening newspaper ULTIMA HORA said today that the central bank had sold foreign currency illegally to private parties because of recommendation and pressures allegedly exerted by officials of the presidential office.

General Torrelio addressed tonight a note to the president of the central bank, the interior minister, and the comptroller general, ordering an investigation to identify the government officials who are allegedly involved in the case so that they may be punished in compliance with the established laws.

Although the La Paz radio stations operated normally today, they were not carrying their newscasts because their workers joined the 24-hour strike called by the Bolivian Federation of Press Workers. The newspapers HOY and PRESENCIA were also paralyzed and they may not circulate tomorrow. The afternoon newspaper ULTIMA HORA told its readers today that it will not circulate tomorrow because it will observe the decision of the press federation.

The presidential information secretariat reported tonight that in Cochabamba, which is located nearly 400 km southeast of here, the workers of the Manaco shoe factory caused incidents by stoning cars but noted that the departmental prefecture used police to restore order. These were the only incidents that took place on this first day of strike to protest the recent economic measures.

ECUADOREAN PRESIDENT ARRIVES IN BRASILIA

PY081953 Paris AFP in Spanish 1841 GMT 8 Feb 82

[Text] Brasilia, 8 Feb (AFP) -- Today at 1800 Ecuadorean President Oswaldo Hurtado arrived in Brasilia from Manaus, the first leg of his official visit to Brazil. This is the first time that an Ecuadorean president has visited Brazil. Hurtado, who is accompanied by an entourage of 70 persons, will meet with his Brazilian counterpart, Gen Joao Figueiredo, at 1630 local time.

Figueiredo, Hurtado Meet

PY090207 Brasilia Domestic Service in Portuguese 2200 GMT 8 Feb 82

[Excerpts] Despite inclement weather in Manaus yesterday, the Ecuadorean president went on with the program prepared for his visit to Amazonas. President Oswaldo Hurtado visited the Amazonas theater, built early in this century, and boarded the ship [name indistinct] owned by the state government to take a trip along the Negro River. At night he attended a dinner given for him at the Tropical Hotel by the governor of Amazonas.

At 1100 local time, the Ecuadorean president and his entourage boarded a plane for a flight to Brasilia where, accompanied by his wife Margarits Perez de Hurtado, he disembarked this afternoon at 1440 at Brasilia air base. President Oswaldo Hurtado Larrea was welcomed by President Joao Figueiredo and his wife Dona Dulce, and Foreign Minister Saraiva Guerreiro in addition to other state ministers and officials. The two presidents then walked over to a stand on the area outside the air base where the visitors received military honors from army, navy and air force troops. They heard the national anthems of Ecuador and Brazil and a 21-gun salute, then reviewed the troops who paraded before the Ecuadorean president. Finally the two presidents were greeted by members of the respective delegations who were present at the air base. As the ceremony ended, President Hurtado and his entourage went to the Nacional Hotel where they will stay. President Hurtado rode in Foreign Minister Guerreiro's car.

President Hurtado arrived at Planalto Palace at 1630 and was met at the palace ramp by Presidential Protocol Chief Minister (Sinecio) Sampaio, who escorted him to the third floor where the presidential office is located. President Figueiredo and Minister Saraiva Guerreiro received him at the door of the office and, after protocol greetings, all three of them, along with Ecuadorean Foreign Minister Luis Valencia Rodriguez, walked over to a set of couches located at the left of President Figueiredo's desk. The talk then began and lasted 1 and 1/2 hours. President Figueiredo then accompanied President Hurtado to the main door of the second floor of the Planalto Palace where they said goodbye. President Hurtado proceeded to Itamaraty where he was greeted by the diplomatic corps. Late tomorrow afternoon, he will return [as heard] to sign government-to-government documents and a joint communique with President Figueiredo. President Figueiredo, through Ecuadorean journalists who were at Planalto Palace accompanying President Hurtado, addressed a message to the Ecuadorean people:

[Begin Figueiredo recording] With these words I want to send a friendly embrace, a Brazilian embrace, to all the Ecuadoreans -- children, youngsters, women, men in rural areas and cities, intellectuals -- to all those who think a little about the reality of Ecuador and the future of South America. It is a great pleasure for me to have this occasion to send some words, to send my greetings with an embrace to the people of Ecuador. [End recording]

As grand master of the Brazilian orders, President Figueiredo awarded Ecuadorean President Oswaldo Hurtado the Great Collar of the Southern Cross, National Order. At 2030 President Figueiredo will give a dinner for President Hurtado and his entourage at Itamaraty Palace. Tomorrow President Figueiredo will meet again with President Hurtado to sign government-to-government documents and a joint communique. The Brazilian president will also meet with a group of Ecuadorean businessmen who are part of the Ecuadorean delegation.

BARRETO ON CUBAN VICE PRESIDENT'S STATEMENT

PY041948 Sao Paulo O ESTADO DE SAO PAULO in Portuguese 31 Jan 82 p 6

[Excerpts] The president of the Confederation of Brazilian Business Association [CACP], Ruy Barreto, expressed yesterday in Rio de Janeiro his "surprise" over the statement issued by Cuban Vice President Carlos Rafael Rodriguez who said that Brazil is heading for a socialist revolution. In this week's issue of the French weekly REVOLUTION, which is communist leaning, Carlos Rafael Rodriguez states that "The Brazilian revolution will take place sooner than many people think and within a short period of time the future of Latin America may be completely different."

The Cuban vice president held a meeting with Ruy Barreto a few days ago when the latter visited Cuba heading a Brazilian business delegation. Barreto noted yesterday that he did not provide Carlos Rafael Rodriguez with any information that may have led him to this conclusion.

Ruy Barreto said: "I believe that the Cuban vice president suffers from a vice that is characteristic of ideologues; that of making political projections based on some economic facts. But economists also suffer from the same evil; they make economic projections based on political facts."

Ruy Barreto described the Cuban vice president as "a career diplomat, an expert in his metier, a man who is well-informed on international foreign policy issues, including those of Brazil, which he visited several times before the 1964 revolution." During their 2 and 1/2 hour meeting, Rafael Rodriguez surprised the Brazilian delegation because he was the only Cuban official who disregarded what had been previously agreed on: that political issues would not be discussed during the meeting. Barreto admits this annoyed him. He notes:

"We met with top-ranking Cuban officials to discuss the economic aspects of our trip. However, Rafael Rodriguez was the only one who discussed international policy issues. From the very beginning, even Fidel Castro was aware that this was an exploratory trip of a strictly economic nature. But despite the fact that we kept absolutely silent and limited ourselves to listening to him, the vice president insisted on discussing international policy issues such as the blockade and political issues. When we finally spoke, we stressed that within its present development, Brazil is today one of the few countries that does not depend on one single market or product."

Ruy Barreto told him at that time that he believed this "was a victory for Brazil, a victory of Brazil's economic policy at the international level that would enable us to achieve an enviable position. I noted that at this time the entire Latin American market is more important for Brazil than the U.S. market; 10 years ago the U.S. market absorbed 60 percent of Brazilian exports, while today it only represents 16 percent as opposed to the 18 percent of Brazilian exports to Latin American countries. I did not say that Brazil has stopped being a U.S. satellite. I noted that we have achieved economic independence. I made it clear that Brazil has the advantage of exercising its own policy without depending on anyone.

According to Ruy Barreto, these revelations astonished Cuban officials "because they lacked up-to-date information on the real economic situation of Brazil. The statistics they had were 3 and 4 years old and it is well-known that Brazil is experiencing changes year by year."

Reasserting that he was quite "surprised" over Carlos Rafael Rodriguez's conclusions, Ruy Barreto said that "If he was not the victim of jumping to conclusions -- something which is typical of ideologues -- it is possible that the communist newspaper that interviewed him may have distorted his statement. The ideas published by the newspaper do not conform to what we discussed in Cuba. However, they do conform to the thinking of a politician."

Ruy Barreto believes that this misunderstanding should not pose a threat to the visit that the Brazilian businessmen made to Cuba. "It does not embarrass us. The Brazilian Government has expressed its opinion about the trip. It has already made it clear that it is not up to businessmen to pressure the government to achieve a change in Brazil's foreign policy and what is more, it is not our intention to do so. The government may have its reasons to act in this way and we have ours, but we will comply with government decisions. Moreover, the disclosure of the meeting held in Mexico between Rafael Rodriguez and U.S. Secretary of State Alexander Haig shows how important it is for a country not to mix ideology with commercial interests."

In the interview the Cuban leader said that Brazil "is a very interesting case." He noted that Brazil has been "a U.S. satellite for many years but because of historic facts it is getting closer to the Latin American and Portuguese-African nations." Regarding Cuban policy in Africa, Rodriguez said that "the revolution is not exported" and that Cuban troops are in Africa "to defend the independence of Ethiopia and Angola because they requested our help."

Carlos Rafael Rodriguez said that "Cuba is willing to live in peace with the United States but within an atmosphere of mutual respect." He condemned the policy that the Reagan administration is following in the Caribbean and charged that the U.S. President believes that the Caribbean is part of U.S. territory.

JUSTICE MINISTER ABI ACKEL INTERVIEWED

PY052202 Sao Paulo FOLHA DE SAO PAULO in Portuguese 31 Jan 82 p 4

[Interview with Justice Minister Ibrahim Abi Ackel by Leite Filho -- date and place not given]

[Excerpt] FOLHA: Some of the government's actions have led to a general opinion that the political opening is facing problems. It was believed that those actions would end with the November electoral "package," however, other actions taken after the "package" was issued have only increased concern -- the censorship authorities reacted furiously to Deputy Freitas Diniz and brought him to trial. What is your opinion of the phase Brazil is now going through?

Abi Ackel: The political opening and electoral process have been confused. I am aware that the electoral process springs from a political idea. We could not talk of a democratic opening without an electoral law guaranteeing the election of government officials through direct, secret votes. Neither could we talk about a democratic opening without national political parties definitely organized and as authentic as possible. President Figueiredo's government has not strayed at all from the goals set when it took power regarding the democratic opening itself, that is, the establishment of democratic institutions in our country. Brazilian society moves at ease in every sector of its interest: Freedom of the press is an undisputed issue; freedom to talk before congress has been respected as dogma; trials of a political nature are no longer handled by the military court, there are no political prisoners; there is no censorship on books or publications of any kind. In sum, we live in a democratic atmosphere in which individual guarantees and rights are respected and public authorities work to protect these rights whenever they are aware that they have been violated. Some changes made recently, through draft bills submitted to congress, on the mechanism of elections have probably given rise to some doubts or caused some surprise. These changes regarding the voting mechanism by no means represent a deep change in the opening process. They only correspond to party interests and this, in turn, does not mean violating democratic principles.

FOLHA: In sum, does it mean we are facing the "two steps forward and one step backward" phenomenon which is how General Golberi used to term the political opening?

Abi Ackel: This can happen not only with the opening but with any important undertaking. If we meet insurmountable difficulties or advance too much, by no means will it compromise the purpose of progressing, but also, if we take a step back, we will do so to preserve the process. But this is not exactly what is happening at present. What is being sought is a package of electoral rules that will assure that elections will be carried out according to the government's plans. This means that they will be clean, fair and conducted through the proper channels, meaning the political parties, and not through coalitions of parties with diametrically opposed programs which, as in the past, would eventually result in an election that would only guarantee the conquest of power and not the realization of the promises made by the elected faction during its electoral campaign.

FOLHA: But even the members of the governing party had their doubts about these rules before they were approved. The straight party ticket vote, which became the focal point of the "big package," condemns, for example, the Social Democratic Party [PDS] to losing its majority in congress. This is nothing compared to the way it affects the parties of the opposition, whose electoral projects have been ruined completely.

Abi Ackel: There is no law which guarantees that those who hold a seat will recover it, unless it is a law which eliminates the electoral campaign. The subject regarding the alleged harm which the straight party ticket vote system will cause in forming a congressional majority is under study. At present our congressmen are visiting their constituencies. They are now gathering precious data so the government can examine this issue based on information gathered from the electorate.

FOLHA: The November "package" suddenly interrupted your talks with the opposition. Now you are trying to resume these talks but are faced with the opposition of the large parties and the silence of the small parties. How do you plan to tackle this new "approach" [given in English] by the opposition?

Abi Ackel: I have maintained frequent, and would even say continuous, meetings with various sectors of the opposition. The development of the democratic process itself is always a subject for discussion. Regarding the so-called small parties, or those considered such because they still have not had the chance to demonstrate their strength in elections, the problem is that up to a short while ago they all had a common orbit termed opposition. As these parties acquired their own personality the term opposition became plural. It no longer was the opposition, with only one voice and one leadership, but the oppositions. Now we feel that those parties, because of their interests in the upcoming elections, have started to clearly establish their areas of action. This means that each one tends to adopt a distinctive language, thus increasing the number of characters, differentiating their interests, and as a consequence, creating for the government a broader area for negotiations than that which existed in the past. Focusing on the issue from this point of view, I believe that if not all, then most of those small parties will have common interests with the government. They wish to become an option for the Brazilian people and the government will help them fulfill this desire by complying with its basic strategy, which is to guarantee a multiparty system.

RELATIONS ESTABLISHED WITH ANTIGUA AND BARBUDA

PY040124 Brasilia Domestic Service in Portuguese 2200 GMT 3 Feb 82

[Excerpt] Itamaraty has reported that Brazil and Antigua and Barbuda have just established diplomatic relations at the ambassadorial level and that they have agreed to designate nonresident ambassadors.

PRESIDENT TURBAY GUARANTEES CLEAN ELECTIONS

PA061900 Bogota Radio Cadena Nacional in Spanish 1730 GMT 5 Feb 82

[Summary] Bogota -- President Julio Cesar Turbay Ayala today "reiterated his firm determination to guarantee pure elections" and told his government team about the impartiality that must characterize government officials during the elections. The president defended his government's decentralization efforts, the national integration plan and the work done to promote development for a better standard of living for the Colombian people. The president spoke this morning at Narino Palace during the governors' conference. He said: "We have big problems, as all countries have right now. This is not a period of plenty. This is not a time when prosperity is the common denominator of all the nations. On the contrary, the world is going through well-known critical circumstances that affect the developing countries such as ours. Our work has not been the administration of a bonanza, but the defense against destruction and critical situations. We have also worked to do better than the other countries facing similar circumstances that have had less satisfactory economic results. It is a source of satisfaction that we have been able to manage through difficulties without much deprivation among the Colombians while continuing without foreclosing paths to future development."

President Turbay said his administration is going through its last 6 months, a period during which many people think it is brave to oppose the administration," but," he noted, "I would say that this is one of the governments that has done better at the end." The president noted: "We encourage discussions on the work we have carried out." Later he noted that two elections are forthcoming, and added: "There is not one single public official in the country who can say that the president or his cabinet tried to make him vote this way or that way. They would have to say that they have made their own decisions."

PRESIDENT THREATENS DISMISSAL FOR POLITICAL BIAS

PA081220 Paris AFP in Spanish 2348 GMT 5 Feb 82

[Text] Bogota, 5 Feb (AFP) -- Colombian President Julio Cesar Turbay Ayala threatened his ministerial and provincial gubernatorial aides today with dismissal if it is proved that they have shown political bias in the coming elections in March and May. "I am at all times prepared to cause a crisis of whatever magnitude is necessary to guarantee enforcement of the constitution and respect for the rights of all citizens, even the most humble, by the groups that compete for the people's favor within a democratic framework," the president said. The president "froze" his entire staff and in a memorandum addressed to all chiefs of state agencies, stated that "Until 5 June, no actions may be taken that involve personnel changes such as appointments, (?transfers), promotions or terminations of employees." He adds that "Present official staffing must remain unchanged as of today, with the exception of those changes that are urgently needed for reasons of public order or to meet the most pressing service needs." President Turbay expresses in his note his unyielding determination to grant full guarantees to the parties, movements or groups that will participate in the coming elections on 14 March for senators and provincial deputies and the 30 May elections for a president of the republic for the 1982-86 term. He added hat no official may exert direct or indirect pressure to affect the elector's choice and no official may become campaign manager for any candidate for government office or for the presidency. "This is a matter in which he will be inflexible," he said. The president reported that democracy is being distorted by means of the buying and selling of votes. He said there are sections of the country in which the elections have resembled a market, a question of who pays most for the vote, who invests mosts and who can make an investment, which is a travesty of democracy.

The president noted the behavior of the armed forces in the current process, saying that "they are behaving with absolute impartiality." The president met in Narino Palace today with his 23 governors, three commissioners and four intendants to instruct them on the proper conduct to be observed during the coming elections.

COSTA RICA

PRESIDENT-ELECT MONGE DISCUSSES EMERGENCY PLAN

PA081920 San Jose Radio Reloj in Spanish 1130 GMT 8 Feb 82

[Text] President-elect of Costa Rica Luis Alberto Monge announced some immediate measures. He mentioned an emergency plan for the first 100 days. Following are the statements by President-elect Luis Alberto Monge:

[Begin recording] First of all, we are working on the basic points of a 100-day emergency plan. The specific terms of this emergency plan will not be ready for implementation until a few days before the new government is installed. Why? Because inflation fluctuates and situations vary. Our recommendations -- or the importance that we would give to any currency measure, anti-inflation measures or the strategy for negotiations with the IMF or with our debtors -- would have to be based on the status of the economy and other troubled areas in our country at the time the new government is installed. To mention a few, we will need to know what our inflation rate will be just before the new government is installed at the end of April. We will need to know where we stand regarding an understanding with the IMF and regarding our interrupted negotiations with our debtors. We will need to know what the unemployment rate is at that time and some other factors which we cannot decide on now. These factors might require modifications or adjustments, at least in their nature or drastic effects.

For this reason, we will go ahead gradually with some of the aspects, based on the results of investigations and studies in different areas by a group of competent citizens. However, the definite plan will be announced openly to the Costa Ricans on the eve of assuming our government responsibilities. [end recording]

Views International Relations

PA082158 San Jose Radio Reloj in Spanish 1730 GMT 8 Feb 82

[Excerpts] Costa Rican President-elect Luis Alberto Monge met last night with local and foreign newsmen and replied to all their questions. He said he wants to improve relations with Mexico still more because trade with this nation can be substantially increased. He said the same of Panama, adding that he had recently met with Panamanian President Aristides Royo and Vice President Ricardo de la Espriella. He held preliminary talks about a future strengthening of bilateral relations with the two Panamanian leaders.

Speaking of Mexico, Monge said that he would like to meet with President Jose Lopez Portillo before his inauguration on 11 May. Monge said that he has very cordial ties with Mexico. The president-elect made some interesting remarks on military aid. He mentioned the United States saying that he hopes to receive economic aid now, so that we will not need military aid in the future. In this era of its international relations, Monge said, Costa Rica does not have to remain with the nonaligned countries. These countries have not maintained their original intention to remain equidistant from the hegemonic blocks of the great powers. This position has changed gradually and today these countries are very much aligned with Russia, the winning candidate said.

MONGE'S PARTY WINS 58 PERCENT OF ELECTION VOTES

PA090248 San Jose Radio Reloj in Spanish 0100 GMT 9 Feb 82

[Text] The votes from 332 of the 5,638 polling places for yesterday's elections have yet to be counted. According to the latest count, at 0537, the National Liberation Party has 537,773 votes or 58.7 percent of the total counted. The Unity Party has 309,275 votes or 33.7 percent.

The National Movement has 3.81 percent. Its candidate was former President Mario Echandi. This group won 34,923 votes. The United People Coalition has secured 30,282 votes or 3.31 percent. The Independent Party has 1,964 votes or 0.21 percent. The Democratic Party has 1,801 votes or 0.20 percent.

Tomorrow, the Supreme Electoral Tribunal will begin counting the ballots received from the 5,638 polls one by one. According to our elections law, the tribunal has 120 days to count the votes for president and vice president, 50 days in deputy elections and 60 days in elections for aldermen and municipal magistrates. All day today, the Supreme Electoral Tribunal received reports from all the polling boards. Once the tribunal finished counting all the votes cast in yesterday's presidential elections, it will make an official announcement. This is expected to occur in 2 weeks.

CARAZO CONGRATULATES PRESIDENT-ELECT MONGE

PA082006 San Jose Radio Reloj in Spanish 1130 GMT 8 Feb 82

[President Rodrigo Carazo Odio's congratulatory message to President-elect Luis Alberto Monge, read by National Liberation Party spokesman Armando Vargas on 7 February -- recorded]

[Text] Mr Luis Alberto Monge Alvarez, president-elect of the republic: The people of Costa Rica have elected you by a majority of votes. I wish you success in your future duties as president of the republic and I ask God for his divine help and the people for their understanding, so that the steps you take will be wise and understood by all Costa Ricans.

These are tough days, current circumstances are difficult and everyone should help. As the president of the republic, I offer you my wholehearted assistance in carrying out an institutionalized transition together, based on a four member team with two members appointed by you and two government representatives. This team will be responsible for coordinating actions during the next 3 months for the country's benefit.

Congratulations, and I wish you the best of luck. The future of the Costa Ricans will depend on your actions. You can count on me to help the fatherland whenever needed. May the Lord be with you and may we all enjoy peace. My greetings to you and your family. [signed] Rodrigo Carazo

ARTICLE ALLEGES SANDINISTS TRAINING LEFTISTS

PA080403 Panama City LA REPUBLICA in Spanish 7 Feb 82 pp 1-A, 8-A

[Article by Pablo Castrejon and Eurindia Cordoba]

[Excerpt] San Jose, Costa Rica -- Some 700 Costa Rican leftists are being trained in guerrilla and terrorist tactics in Nicaragua under the sponsorship of the Sandinist regime. When the time is right, they will abet the destabilization of the country that until today has been known as "the Switzerland of the Americas" because of its great democratic tradition and respect for human rights and political pluralism.

There is much concern over this in all the sectors of Costa Rican society. Some political figures were asked about the truth of this information. Some declined to comment and other said that "under the law and the constitution, every 4 years Costa Ricans have the opportunity to choose their leaders in free and democratic elections. Costa Ricans, including their political leaders, are in complete agreement on one point; 'the immediate consequence of violence in Costa Rica would only be misery, pain and death.'"

HAVANA INTERVIEWS FMLN'S SHAFICK HANDAL

FL012342 Havana Domestic Television Service in Spanish 1215 GMT 1 Feb 82

[Studio interview with Shafick Jorge Handal, member of the FMLN General Command, by Havana television international staff commentator, Eduardo Dimas, marking today's anniversary of the assassination of Farabundo Marti -- live]

[Excerpts] [Question] Good Morning, Comrade Shafick. We believe that the first question should be directed at the death of Farabundo Marti and what the 1932 uprising represented to the Salvadoran people's liberation struggle.

[Answer] As has been said several times, the 1932 uprising was an assault on heaven.

[Question] Our second question deals with the current situation. How do you assess the Salvadoran people's struggle at this time?

[Answer] The Salvadoran people's revolutionary war has been entering a new stage of development in the last few months. This is the turning point for the final stage of the war. The enemy has lost the initiative. Since the beginning of December they have been unable to mount any new kind of offensive against our guerrilla bases.

The tactic used by the enemy during all of 1981 was a series of offensives against our front, against our bases -- one after the other, trying to keep us from taking the offensive. Our forces have developed, gained combat experience, increased, and since December -- after the offensive against Morazan -- the FMLN went on the counteroffensive in a series of victories that recently culminated in a glorious moment with the destruction of the enemy's military air base in San Salvador. We destroyed 28 aircraft -- 20 planes and 8 helicopters -- there. That same day, although shadowed somewhat by the news of the air base, other actions were carried out simultaneously on the southeast front in Usulutan Department where a small enemy contingent, a small barracks, was completely annihilated. In the central front -- on the section of the Pan-American Highway in northern San Vicente Department -- a great ambush was carried out a few hours after the attack on the air base. This ambush covered about 5 km. We are not talking now about an ambush for harassment -- not the typical ambush where a small guerrilla force comes upon a large force, harasses and flees, no -- we are talking about an annihilation ambush with forces deployed along a 5 km area that was also very successful.

You can see that the FMLN forces have gained the capability to inflict serious damage on the enemy and mount coordinated strikes with large units. By December, in Usulutan Department, a complex operation deep in enemy territory had been developed. It was no longer carried out along the periphery of the bases but deep into enemy territory. The city of Usulutan was taken twice; the second time it was held for 12 hours. But that city of Usulutan operation was part of a large complex operation that encompassed around 60 kilometers with containment and large-scale ambushes to strike against the forces that the enemy might send to rescue its Usulutan forces.

[Question] Commander, President Reagan recently sent a letter to the U.S. Congress in which he claimed improved human rights conditions in the government -- the misgovernment -- of Napoleon Duarte. We wanted to ask you what is the current U.S. aid situation? What are its effects and main characteristics, if possible?

[Answer] U.S. aid is the subject of political conflict in the United States. The only subject on which the U.S. Congress -- a Congress dominated by a Republican majority -- has so far said no to Reagan, the only area in which the U.S. Congress has rejected and has criticized Reagan's policy has been the matter of military aid to the Salvadoran junta.

As a matter of fact, an amendment introduced by Congress to the U.S. [foreign] aid laws demands that the Reagan administration report on the progress of human rights and other conditions imposed by that amendment.

Because of that amendment, the government, in order to comply with the law, sent that report you are referring to. Of course, it is a lying and cynical report. In December, during the offensive against our base in Morazan, frustrated by their inability to defeat our comrades, the enemy troops committed the most barbaric slaughter in the last 2 years. More than 1,000 civilian residents were assassinated. Several villages completely disappeared. And it is precisely at this time that the Reagan government sends this lying letter.

But that is not the gravest problem. The gravest problem is that the U.S. Government has gone from simple aid and simple advice to promoting military intervention in El Salvador. And not by its own hand but mainly through the support of fascist dictatorships of the south, through Chile's and principally Argentina's fascist military dictatorships. There are some 200 Argentines -- from Argentina's special counterinsurgency troops -- in our country at this time. And they intend to promote military intervention even more, for which they need an international legal and political cover. They cannot continue to do it in a surreptitious manner. That is the role played by the so-called Central American Democratic Community recently created.

[Question] One last question, what is the current situation of international solidarity with the Salvadoran people's struggle?

[Answer] International solidarity has greatly increased in popular terms, beginning in the United States itself, in Europe and in Latin America. In the United States, demonstrations are taking place in areas where Salvadoran troops are being trained. Large segments of the United States have declared themselves against the aid [to the Salvadoran Government] and are writing letters to Congress. An international conference of solidarity with the Salvadoran people was recently held in Lima. In Europe, the process of solidarity and support for the Salvadoran people continues to increase.

And the majority of the world governments have also joined this position. As you know, the UN General Assembly in December approved by a wide majority a resolution condemning military intervention in El Salvador, condemning the junta, condemning the genocide, condemning the March election as a bogus solution to the political situation, the crisis in the war in El Salvador, and supporting a negotiated settlement as proposed by the FMLN. In other words, those are the signs of how solidarity grows, develops and the support of most of the world is won.

[Question] Well, commander, we thank you very much for your presence in our program and we wish much success to the Salvadoran people's struggle.

Handal Marks Marti Anniversary

FL021807 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1100 GMT 2 Feb 82

[Text] Osmani Cienfuegos and Jesus Montane, full member and alternate member of the Politburo, have presided over a meeting sponsored by the Cuban Institute for Friendship with Peoples [ICAP] marking the 50th anniversary of the Salvadoran uprising and the execution of its leader, Farabundo Marti. Speaking at the meeting were Shafick Jorge Handal, member of the FMLN general command, and Manuel Pineiro, member of the Central Committee and chief of its Americas Department.

Shafick Jorge Handal gave an account of the Salvadoran people's struggle for true independence and stressed the importance of celebrating the meeting in Socialist and internationalist Cuba, half a century after the people's uprising in (Espatus) and at a time when the guerrilla forces have made significant gains against the genocidal junta.

In his speech, Manuel Pineiro said that Farabundo Marti and his brothers 50 years ago wrote one of the most heroic pages in this continent when they chose armed rebellion as their only road to freedom.

Handal Scores Reagan Policies

PA041500 Havana International Service in Spanish 0000 GMT 4 Feb 82

[Pedro Martinez Pides telephone interview with FMLN leader Shafick Jorge Handal; no place or date given -- recorded]

[Text] [Question] Shafick, we would like your opinion concerning the U.S. Government decision to provide emergency military aid of $55 million to the junta headed by Duarte in El Salvador?

[Answer] Above all, such a decision announced by Reagan is the confirmation of the warmongering nature of that government in relation to El Salvador and Central America. That government claims to favor a political solution; yet at a time like this, when the massive violation of human rights has been evidenced in El Salvador, even reflected in the U.S. media itself, about the 1,000 civilian victims of Morazan and the 27 noncombatant civilians murdered at San Antonio Abad a few days ago in San Salvador, which have stirred indignation among the U.S. populace and in Congress, the regime of Mr Reagan wastes no time to provide economic and military reinforcements to the junta and extend the war. It means the extension of the massacre against the Salvadoran people.

[Question] Shafick, the Central American Democratic Community was recently created in San Jose, Costa Rica. What is your opinion about this new instrument and the U.S. support of such initiative?

[Answer] It is all part of the same U.S. interventionist policy. These are mechanisms created on instructions from the Reagan administration to serve as juridical-political justification for its interventionist actions. The name itself, "democratic community", is a challenge to reason and disrespectful of international public opinion. How can an international entity headed by no less than the genocidal regime of El Salvador be described as democratic? This is simply a challenge, an insult to international public opinion. I would like to add that this interventionist policy will fail, in the first place because the international community, including the people of the United States and some of the powerful sectors in that country, we are certain, will make every effort to prevent this action. Besides, this interventionist plan is doomed to failure because the Salvadoran people will not permit it to prosper.

In the course of the past months, we have proven our firm determination to fight; we have shown they cannot defeat us as they thought they would. At the same time, we have maintained a systematic policy favoring a negotiated solution of the conflict. That is our unchanged position, against which all the plans of Mr Reagan shall fail.

GUATEMALA

FOUR MAIN GUERRILLA GROUPS ANNOUNCE ALLIANCE

PA081840 Paris AFP in Spanish 1737 GMT 8 Feb 82

[Text] Guatemala City, 8 Feb (AFP) -- The nation's four main guerrilla groups announced a military alliance in Guatemala City through the explosion of several propaganda bombs as violence continued to increase in Guatemala just 1 month before general elections. The Poor People's Guerrilla Army [EGP], Armed People's Revolutionary Organization, Guatemalan Labor Party and Rebel Armed Forces -- all leftist clandestine groups -- announced their alliance and the intensification of "the revolutionary struggle."

The guerrilla organizations apparently are preparing to increase their actions on the eve of general elections in this country, scheduled for 7 March.

Meanwhile, it was reported that Guatemalan security forces are inspecting vehicles on all of the nation's roads to prevent the mobilization of insurgents and the transport of arms, especially in southern and western Guatemala.

In the meantime, it was reported today that two city mayors were killed by unidentified persons last weekend in western Guatemala. A clash between guerrillas and the army was also reported in the northeast. The municipal officials were murdered in their hometowns of San Pedro Jocopilas, Huehuetenango Department; and Chichicastenango, Quiche Department, in two similar actions.

In both cases, armed "unidentified" men fired on the two mayors, killing them in front of several people who were with the victims. Both Huehuetenango and Quiche Departments in the western highlands have become the constant site of political violence and are even considered redoubts of the EGP.

Unified Front Announced

PA090240 Guatemala City Cadena de Emisoras Unidas in Spanish 0050 GMT 9 Feb 82

[Text] Early this evening two groups of armed men seized two radio stations in this capital in order to broadcast a subversive communique read by a woman. One of the stations, Radio Progreso, was previously seized in early January by guerrillas with a similar objective. The other station is Radio Fabuestereo, located in Zone 9. No injuries or damage to the stations were reported, the authorities said.

The guerrillas who seized the two radio stations in this capital a few minutes ago identified themselves as members of the Guatemalan National Revolutionary Unity [Unidad Revoiucionaria Nacional Guatemalteca], identified by the acronym URNG. They said it was a new unified front made up of four clandestine organizations: the Poor People's Guerrilla Army, EGP; the Rebel Armed Forces, FAR; the FOR and the GTP [expansions unknown].

The woman who read the message said it was a proclamation of unity by the revolutionary organizations. The message called the government the most opprobious genocidal regime in America. The woman also read the main points of the revolutionary government program, termed the most patriotic, popular and democratic in Guatemala.

HONDURAS

FOREIGN MINISTER SAYS COUNTRY MUST BE MODERNIZED

PA090316 Tegucigalpa Domestic Service in Spanish 1145 GMT 8 Feb 82

[Text] Honduras, a newborn democracy arising in the midst of the international community, has to develop economically, make social advances and modernize itself politically. This statement was made by Foreign Minister Edgardo Paz Barnica. He noted that if the circumstances so demand it, Honduras must also increase its military strength because our country is located in a strife-torn area, although this does not mean that it should not respect the principles of nonintervention and self-determination.

Paz Barnica noted that the protocol ceremony for the presentation of the diplomatic missions accredited to Honduras will take place today. Regarding the restructuring that will take place in the Foreign Ministry, he said that it will be implemented primarily in the diplomatic service office and will serve Honduras' interests. The restructuring will be implemented soberly and objectively. For this reason, diplomatic posts such as embassy and consulate secretaries will be based on the results of exams that will be given to candidates for these posts. A cooperation bill will be prepared so that the law school of the National Autonomous University of Honduras can prepare the aptitude tests.

NICARAGUA

BORGE URGES STUDENTS SHOW REVOLUTIONARY SPIRIT

PA060228 Managua Radio Sandino Network in Spanish 1200 GMT 5 Feb 82

[Text] At the commemoration of the 6th anniversary of the death of Sandinist fighter Mildred Abaunza, Commander of the Revolution Tomas Borge, Nicaraguan interior minister, said that the revolution needs consistent university professionals who will help the people transform the country's economic structure. At the commemoration on the Ruben Dario University campus, Tomas Borge said that it must recognized that there have been deficiencies in the university as a result of absenteeism, low academic levels and indifference to the revolution's political problems. The students' role is to study but without forgetting about the tasks and problems of the revolution. In the following excerpt Commander Borge referred to problems with university students.

[Begin recording] After the revolutionary victory, the spirit of the young people, even of the Sandinists, has been somewhat stagnant, as far as the development of mystique is concerned.

We are referring to the spirit of the university students, initially because it was exemplary in the past and, secondly, because the revolutionary spirit can once again spring like a great river from the university classrooms. Somehow, the revolutionary spirit has grown cold. We have to return to the initial spirit. We must return to the situation when heroism, sacrifice and devotion were the daily bread for the revolutionaries, particularly the university revolutionaries. It was the university that gave us Carlos Fonseca, Jorge Navarro and Francisco Buitrago. It was the university that produced Pedro Arauz and the entire constellation of leaders, heroes and martyrs of the revolution. They came primarily from the university.

That spirit of giving that the university showed in those difficult, glorious and heroic times should once again be present. What is the role of the university students in this new phase? First of all, they must improve their academic levels and grades. They must study. The students' most important role is to study. However, along with studying, they must participate in all of the tasks of the revolution. They have the real opportunity to increase both their academic level and their participation in all of the activities of the revolution.

I understand that absenteeism is a serious problem at the university. The low academic level is another serious problem. Political indifference toward the revolution's difficulties is yet another problem at the university. What does the university expect? What does the blood of Mildred Abaunza expect? What does the blood of all of the university students who died in the struggle for the people's liberation expect? First of all, that the university students build a real university. The country does not have resources to construct huge buildings, but it has enough men to make a great university. [end recording]

BARRICADA INTERVIEWS FDR LEADER GUILLERMO UNGO

PA031915 Managua BARRICADA in Spanish 29 Jan 82 pp 1, 5

[Text] The immediate replacement of the planes and helicopters destroyed by the FMLN, announced by the Reagan administration, would prevent the speedy collapse of the Christian-Democratic military junta, "which has practically become a puppet government with its center of support, decision and upkeep abroad, fundamentally in Washington," said Dr Guillermo Ungo, president of the Democratic Revolutionary Front, FDR, last night. Ungo, interviewed in Managua by local and foreign correspondents, said that "The only thing that sustains and extends the agony of a dying regime, with no historic value even in the short term, is support from abroad."

The Salvadoran leader was skeptical about whether the military regime will carry out its electoral process, about which the Christian Democratic-military junta itself and the Reagan administration have already shown signs of weakness.

The FDR president in his remarks to reporters, which we reproduce in full [as published] on page 5, also expressed confidence that the Socialist International at its February meeting in Caracas, will reiterate its support for a negotiated solution that will permit the Salvadorans to solve their own problems.

The destruction of most of the Salvadoran Air Force's planes and helicopters by FMLN forces "is nothing more than confirmation of the advance and development of the military and political struggle of the Salvadoran people and their political and military organizations," Dr Ungo said last night.

Ungo insisted that the action showed the "deterioration, wearing out and failure" of the Christian Democratic-military junta in the face of the popular struggle, despite increased U.S. economic and military aid.

The FDR leader noted, however, the willingness to talk and the search for a political solution on the part of the FMLN-FDR, which is possible precisely in view of the force of the revolutionary movement.

"Because of our strength, we can and must feel politically responsible for finding a solution less costly to our people, at the same time preserving the people's interests," Ungo said, referring to the recent letter sent by the FMLN general command to the Reagan administration, in which it reiterated the willingness of the Salvadoran revolutionaries to enter into negotiations without prior conditions, in the search for a political solution to the crisis affecting that country. He asserted that a proposed "Vietnam-type" military involvement would lead the Reagan administration to a military and political setback.

Asked about the FDR's preparation of a new proposal to negotiate a political solution for El Salvador, Ungo explained it is not a matter of a different proposal, but "of maintaining, reaffirming and advancing in the preparation of more defeined positions concerning what we consider a full political solution."

Ungo noted that in its New Year's message, the FMLN-FDR called for dialogue with all political, economic and social forces toward a broad understanding which would exclude the fascists, but would be designed to find a true solution "and not a fictitious one such as the proposed elections, within a framework of rightist pluralism and rightist elections, of the minorities and for the minorities."

The FDR president did not reject participation in a negotiations process by sectors of the armed forces which, he said, agree with the recent statement by Colonel Majano in Costa Rica opposing the current electoral process and favoring dialogue.

He also included Msgr Rivera y Damas among those who have often concurred with the position of the FMLN-FDR as to a solution to the Salvadoran crisis. He rejected, however, the inclusion in a negotiating process of Napoleon Duarte, who made an agreement with the armed forces command when the objectives of the October 1979 coup had been betrayed.

He did not exclude the presence of Christian Democracy in future negotiations. "Duarte is not Christian Democracy," he added.

CUBAN MAGAZINE INTERVIEWS SERGIO RAMIREZ

FL050111 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 2333 GMT 4 Feb 82

[Text] Sergio Ramirez, a member of Nicaragua's Government Junta of National Reconstruction, has told the magazine BOHEMIA that the Nicaraguan Foreign Ministry is studying the implications of the so-called Central American Democratic Community. He said that it was hard for anyone in the region to legally create a community which excluded any one of the Central American countries. Sergio Ramirez said that it was impossible at this time to exclude Nicaragua, not only because of its geographical location but also because of the political prestige it enjoyed in the world. He said that it was very strange that the legal document had been signed now when the new Honduran Government had not yet assumed office. An election was scheduled soon in Costa Rica and the situation in El Salvador was far from decided.

Sergio Ramirez said that the Honduran security forces had people in them who provided forged documents to the Somozist counterrevolutionaries and gave them logistic support. He added that there were Honduran officers on the border who were openly conspiring with the Somozist gangs. He also spoke of the plot recently discovered in Managua in which Venezuelan diplomatic personnel was involved. He said that once the revolutionary government had all the elements of the conspiracy, all the evidence and the results of interrogations in hand, Foreign Minister Miguel d'Escoto went to Caracas to outline the situation to President Luis Herrera Campins.

Sergio Ramirez told BOHEMIA that since the revolutionary triumph, Nicaragua had gained experience and maturity to take the country forward. He stressed that Nicaragua's economic crisis was somewhat different from that experienced by other Central American nations and that in order to solve this crisis, Nicaragua was resorting to the power of the people in benefit of the masses.

Sergio Ramirez stressed that the imperialism of the IMF had no effect on the Nicaraguan system because the country did not accept loans with strings attached. He added that solutions would be based on the country's own realities and that the first step they had taken was to restore production of basic consumer goods.

WILFREDO MONTALVAN CRITICIZES FSLN DIRECTORATE

PA010104 Managua LA PRENSA in Spanish 23 Jan 82 p 10

[Text] Wilfredo Montalvan, secretary general of the Social Democratic Party, PSD, has said that "the critical political, economic, social and international situation that the country is facing is due mainly to the FSLN National Directorate's reluctance to clearly define the direction in which it is planning to take the revolutionary process, a matter in which, in one way or another, all Nicaraguans are involved."

Montalvan added: "This attitude is dangerous, because in this state of uncertainty, the radical elements of the so-called mass organizations could create a state of chaos in the country, as was the case during Mao's Cultural Revolution. Although there are more moderate elements who do not approve of the radicals' actions, they prefer to let them do as they wish and remain silent, so as not to appear to be less than revolutionaries."

Continuing, Montalvan said: "It is hard to believe that after 2 and 1/2 years of revolution, the political and economic policies in which Nicaraguans can participate have still not been defined. In the political context, Montalvan used as an example the fact that while the organizations that comprise the Democratic Coordinating Board were invited by the State Council Commission to participate in drafting a political parties bill and were assured that the revolution will be pluralistic, these organizations were also attacked by the so-called divine hordes, as occurred on 10 January during the people's march to the cemetery.

"In the economic context," Montalvan said, "the leaders of the revolution assure us that a mixed economic system is being promoted, yet appropriations are continuing and this has created both uncertainty and distrust of their real intentions."

"If every effect has its cause," Montalvan indicated, "then we can say that the contradictions that are taking place derive from the way the process is being conducted by the FSLN National Directorate, which has not been able to reach agreement on the system of government they want for Nicaragua. It is therefore urgent that the FSLN National Directorate members define, for the benefit of the Nicaraguan people and the international community, the direction in which they are planning to move the Nicaraguan revolution.

"Merely to say that one is a Sandinist does not define anything, for we all are Sandinists. It is the same as a Venezuelan claiming to be a Bolivarian," Montalvan pointed out.

Montalvan continued by saying that some of the measures taken by the FSLN could be considered social democratic. Among these, Montalvan mentioned the literacy and health campaigns and the nationalization of our natural resources and foreign commerce; but there are others, Montalvan indicated, that are Marxist-Leninist. Examples are the strict repression of freedom of expression; the attacks against independent trade unions; the violations of the right to hold meetings and to organize; the efforts to manipulate or eliminate religion; the manipulation of the people, particularly the youth; and the plan to abolish the private sector and the "electoral" process, which has been postponed until 1985.

According to Montalvan, "the FSLN could define itself in accordance with the social democratic line simply by guaranteeing democratic freedoms, for the social democratic tendency is to try to improve the living conditions of workers and peasants, who have been obstracized in our country for centuries; we want them to have better homes, health, education, well-paid jobs and more participation in both the private and public sectors."

"This could also be possible with a real nonaligned position," Montalvan added, "because the Social Democrats favor neither of the hegemonic blocs that are trying to divide the world between themselves."

Finally, Montalvan says that "The FSLN National Directorate is not taking advantage of the opportunity to be an example and a source of pride to the world, because if it would promote a plan to favor the poor and guarantee them their freedoms, then not only the Latin American countries but all Third World countries, which are being oppressed and exploited, would see our revolution as a path to follow in solving the problems that they have been suffering for centuries."

RADIO GIVES DATA ON ATLANTIC COAST ISSUES

PA072317 (Clandestine) Radio 15 September in Spanish to Nicaragua 0300 GMT 7 Feb 82

[Text] The intelligence section of the Nicaraguan Democratic Force [FDN] has obtained very interesting data about the individual named (Efrain Omier Wilson), who was presented on a videotape on Wednesday, 3 February, in a publicity farce. Here are the reports which we have obtained:

1. (Efrain Omier Wilson) was dishonorably expelled from the Moravian church by the provisional board of that denomination in January 1980, in Waspan.

2. On being expelled from the Moravian church, (Efrain Omier Wilson) automatically lost his title of pastor and therefore has held no post within that church since his expulsion.

3. The charges presented against him and of which he was found guilty, thereby leading to his expulsion, are the following:

A. He was accused and found guilty of carrying out Marxist-Leninist indoctrination activities within the Moravian church, an abuse of his position as a pastor.
B. He was accused and found guilty of trying to undermine the ancestral religious norms and traditions of the Indian communities on the Atlantic coast.

4. In the same month of January 1980, the Miskito, Sumu, Rama, Sandinist Unity, MISURASATA, an Indian organization which is a member of the FDN, accused (Efrain Omier Wilson) and found him guilty of treason against the Indian people of the Atlantic coast and betrayal of the highest interests of the fatherland, thus motivating his expulsion from MISURASATA.

5. From the very moment of his expulsion, both from the Moravian church and from MISURASATA, the individual has been employed by the Social Welfare Ministry in Warsaw, where he directs the communist food for work program, earning a salary of at least 5,000 cordobas a month.

6. He is responsible for staging two assemblies in Waspan in March 1980 to organize in that community another puppet organization at the service of the dictatorship; the communist Farm Workers Association, ATC. During those assemblies, very heated debates took place with the participation of William Ramirez, [Atlantic coast minister] representing the dictatorship, and Steadman Fagoth Muller, a member of the general staff of the FDN, among others. It should be noted here that during these debates, William Ramirez used his characteristic vulgar, crude vocabulary.

7. It has been established through our formal contacts that (Efrain Omier Wilson) has been living in Managua for the past 4 or 5 months, specifically in the Bello Horizonte neighborhood.

Nicaraguans, we therefore have clear evidence of the complicity of (Omier Wilson) in the criminal, divisionist activities of the frontist guerrillas. After restricting ourselves to a mere listing of these facts, we want to inform the Nicaraguan people, especially our Miskito brothers on the Atlantic coast, that tomorrow Radio 15 September will broadcast an official statement issued by the council of elders of the 256 Indian communities on the coast. Be on the alert, therefore, for the broadcast tomorrow over Radio 15 September, the voice of a people who are determined to be free. Tomorrow you will hear the official statement of the honorable council of elders that make up the MISURASATA general staff.

ATLANTIC COAST COMMUNITIES WARNED OF ATTACK

PA082029 (Clandestine) Radio 15 September to Nicaragua 0300 GMT 8 Feb 82

[Text] Attention, attention, Nicaraguans. Urgent, urgent. Radio 15 September wishes to inform the Indian communities of the Atlantic coast and the areas of Kum, Andres, (Desmona) and Cabo Gracias a Dios that Nicaraguan democratic force intelligence units have discovered an extermination operation on a piricuaca air force desk whereby these communities of Kum, Andres, (Desmona) and Cabo Gracias a Dios are to be bombed. Thus we send out this alert to all of the Indian communities mentioned, given this threat of a future bombardment.

Our intelligence team sent us a report in which they state that in the offices of the piricuaca air force, on a piricuaca air force desk, they discovered that the communists intend to carry out a new criminal operation by bombing the Indian communities of Kum Andres, (Desmona) and Cabo Gracias a Dios in the northern part of our Atlantic coast.

Radio 15 September wishes to alert all of the Miskito brothers who live in those communities to take the necessary security measures to face this new threat by the communists in their efforts to exterminate everything that stands in opposition to Marxism-Leninism.

PARTY DELEGATION TOURS SOUTHERN ANGOLA

FL081225 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1100 GMT 8 Feb 82

[Text] The Cuban party delegation headed by Jorge Risquet, member of the Politburo and Secretariat of the Communist Party of Cuba, has met with Cuban internationalist workers in Angola and with leaders and people in southern Angola. In its tour, the Cuban delegation was accompanied by Lucio Lara and Antonio Franca, members of the Politburo of the Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola [MPLA]-Labor Party. They visited the provinces of Cunene and Huila in southern Angola.

Our delegation had planned to visit an Angolan province and we settled on Huila, because it bordered Cunene and Cuando Cubango, which were attacked and partially and temporarily occupied by the South African Army, Jorge Risquet said at his meeting with more than 300 leaders of the MPLA-Labor Party and mass organizations in Lubango. The people of Huila, he added, have distinguished themselves by their solidarity and material support for thousands of refugees and hundreds of injured from the sister provinces in the south and they maintain a high combative morale in face of the racist aggressors.

The Cuban internationalists expressed several times their firm determination to fulfill, in Angola the tasks entrusted to them by Comdr in Chief Fidel Castro, regardless of the sacrifice this sacred mission required.

Arrives in Congo

FL081839 Havana Domestic Television Service in Spanish 1800 GMT 8 Feb 82

[Text] Jorge Risquet, member of the Politburo and Secretariat of the Communist Party of Cuba, arrived today in Brazzaville on an official visit to the People's Republic of the Congo. The Cuban delegation is on an extended tour of Africa. Shortly after arrival, the visitors went to the mausoleum of Marien N'Gouabi, the Congolese revolution's top leader who was assassinated in 1977 by reactionary individuals who tried to defeat the process. Risquet and his delegation arrived from Angola.

Zimbabwe Visit Reported

FL081615 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1520 GMT 8 Feb 82

[Text] A delegation of the Communist Party of Cuba [PCC] visited the Republic of Zimbabwe from 31 January to 1 February with the purpose of strengthening relations between the two nations. The Cuban delegation, headed by Comrade Jorge Risquet Valdes, member of the PCC Politburo and Secretariat, held a friendly meeting with Robert Gabriel Mugabe, president of the ZANU [Zimbabwe African National Union] Patriotic Front and prime minister of the Republic of Zimbabwe. During these talks, Jorge Risquet delivered a personal message from Comrade Fidel Castro, first secretary of the PCC and president of the Councils of State and Ministers, to Mugabe.

Jorge Risquet and Comrade Mugabe held a wide-ranging exchange of views on the current state of bilateral relations between the two countries and expressed their determination to strengthen friendship and cooperation between the two peoples and parties.

The ZANU Patriotic Front of Zimbabwe greatly commended the Cuban people for their firm progress in the construction of socialism despite the difficult conditions created by imperialist hostility. For its part, our party's delegation reiterated its admiration for Zimbabwe's victory after its hard and bitter struggle to achieve legitimate independence.

FOREIGN MINISTRY OPENS TALKS WITH IRANIANS

FL060052 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 0034 GMT 6 Feb 82

[Text] Official talks between the Foreign Ministries of Cuba and the Iranian Islamic Republic began today at the Cuban Foreign Ministry. The Iranian delegation is headed by the first deputy foreign minister, Ahmad 'Azizi. The Cuban side is headed by acting Foreign Minister Ricardo Alarcon and includes Vice Foreign Minister Pelegrin Torras and other Foreign Ministry officials. The Iranian minister is accompanied by Mr Hoseyn Sadeqi, deputy minister of agriculture, and other diplomats.

During his stay in Cuba, the Iranian minister will hold talks with leaders of our government and visit areas of economic interest.

Castro Receives Delegation

FL081210 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1132 GMT 8 Feb 82

[Text] Comdr in Chief Fidel Castro, president of the Council of State and Council of Ministers, has received the Iranian delegation led by Ahmad 'Azizi, first deputy minister of foreign relations, at the Palace of the Revolution. The other members of the Iranian delegation are Hoseyn Sadeqi, deputy minister of agriculture; (Mosmod Mousavi), director of foreign relations; and (Mohammad Sagli Abdul Osse), representative of the Qom thelogical institute.

Views on international issues, especially the Iran-Iraq conflict, were exchanged and relations between Cuba and Iran reviewed during the meeting. The talks, also attended by acting Foreign Minister Ricardo Alarcon, were held in a cordial and friendly atmosphere.

Delegation Ends Visit

FL090140 Havana Domestic Television Service in Spanish 0100 GMT 9 Feb 82

[Text] Ahmad 'Azizi, first deputy minister of foreign relations of the Islamic Republic of Iran, and the delegation he headed, ended today their official visit to Cuba. The delegation was seen off at the Jose Marti International Airport by officials of the Foreign Ministry. During his stay in Cuba 'Azizi was received by Comdr in Chief Fidel Castro and other government officials. Shortly before leaving, the visitor met with Ricardo Alarcon, vice minister of foreign relations. The Iranian deputy minister said that both he and the delegation he headed were grateful for the way they had been treated.

SOVIET, OTHER WFTU CONGRESS DELEGATIONS ARRIVE

FL061910 Havana Domestic Television Service in Spanish 1900 GMT 6 Feb 82

[Text] More delegations continue to arrive in our country to participate in the 10th WFTU Congress which will begin in the Palace of Conventions on 10 February. This morning, the Soviet delegation headed by Aleksey Shibayev, chairman of the Soviet trade unions, arrived at the Jose Marti International Airport. Nguyen Duc Thuan, member of the Vietnamese Communist Party Central committee and chairman of the Vietnam Confederation of Trade Unions, and (Senan Tho Sichak), chairman of the Laos Confederation of Trade Unions, also arrived in the country. On the same flight arrived the delegations of Lebanon, South Africa, Zambia, Nepal, Australia, Bangladesh, Cape Verde, Zaire, Madagascar and Ghana. All the delegates were received at the airport by Roberto Viega, alternate member of the Politburo and secretary general of the Central Organization of Cuban Trade Unions.

URUGUAY

SOURCES REPORT DENIAL OF INTERVENTION FORCE PLAN

PY060004 Paris AFP in Spanish 0223 GMT 5 Feb 82

[Text] Montevideo, 4 Feb (AFP) -- Diplomatic sources reported here tonight that Uruguay denied its participation in a Pan-American intervention force designed to infiltrate Nicaragua, because its foreign policy is based on the principle of nonintervention. Through these remarks the spokesman have denied, although unofficially, the charges made in New York today by Nicaraguan Foreign Minister Miguel d'Escoto that Argentina, Uruguay, Venezuela and Paraguay are the four South American countries which are at the head of the interventionist force.

The diplomat stated that although he had no doubts that these four nations are participating in the movement, personally he had no evidence to support his statement. He said, however, that his government did have some information on the issue. The news on the formation of the intervention force was released by the U.S. television network ABC which placed these four countries within a comprehensive plan to counteract communist infiltration in the area.

Spokesman Denies D'Escoto Charge

PY072222 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 1200 GMT 7 Feb 82

[Text] Montevideo, 7 Feb (TELAM) -- A Uruguayan Foreign Ministry spokesman denied reports that Uruguay would take part in a Pan-American force for intervention in Nicaragua and El Salvador. The spokesman's declaration denies charges made by Nicaraguan Foreign Minister Miguel D'Escoto that Uruguay, Paraguay, Venezuela and Argentina would be members of this force. Although the Nicaraguan foreign minister did not specifically mention Uruguay, he let it be known that it would form a part of the supposed movement. Argentina and Paraguay have also denied the report.

DOMINICAN REPUBLIC

AIR FORCE CHIEF DENIES MILITARY COUP RUMORS

PA050445 Buenos Aires LATIN in Spanish 0014 GMT 5 Feb 82

[Text] Santo Domingo, 4 Feb (LATIN-REUTER) -- The chief of the Dominican Air Force denied today that military sectors are preparing a coup, as was charged by former President Juan Bosch. Maj Gen Pablo Garrido Medina said that the armed forces are not involved in politics and that nothing will make them leave their quarters to prepare a coup.

Former President Bosch said that he had heard rumors of a possible coup in the offing, which would not necessarily mean the overthrow of President Antonio Guzman. Bosch said that he was talking of plans, not facts, and that he personally did not think a coup would take place but he added: "I believe that there are plans in the offing, according to the information I have." Garrido said: "We can affirm that the armed forces will stay out of politics and that nothing, absolutely nothing, will make us leave our quarters."

FENAC ASKS PRESIDENT GUZMAN TO FREE PEASANTS

FL061650 Santo Domingo Radio Clarin in Spanish 1000 GMT 6 Feb 82

[Text] The National Agrarian Peasants Federation [Federacion Nacional Agraria-Campesina, FENAC] has asked President Antonio Guzman to order the release of more than 1,000 peasants arrested in the past few days after invading private lands in San Juan de la Maguana and [words indistinct] in the country.

The agrarian organization said that the peasants were arrested by [word indistinct] troops of the national army and the police and were taken by trucks to different jails of that area. The agrarian organization which is composed of dozens of peasant associations said that the Dominican rural class has been left on the fringe, and the governments in power have been responsible that the peasants have decided to invade private lands. The peasants were arrested when they invaded lands belonging to landowners (Felix Maria Beltran) and [name indistinct] located in Kilometer 11 on the road between San Juan de la Maguana and [words indistinct].

GUYANA

BRAZILIAN MINISTER SIGNS ASSISTANCE AGREEMENT

FL300045 Bridgetown CANA in English 0027 GMT 30 Jan 82

[Excerpt] Georgetown, Guyana, 29 Jan (CANA) -- At the end of a two-day visit to Guyana, Brazilian Minister of External Relations Ramiro Saraiva Guerreiro said today that he and his Guyanese counterpart, Rashleigh Jackson, have signed an agreement for the construction of an international bridge across the Takutu River to link the South American countries. But he declined to take a side in the Guyana-Venezuela territorial dispute, saying Brazil remained neutral and wanted both nations to seek a peaceful solution to the issue.

Speaking at a press conference before leaving Guyana, the Brazilian minister said that his country will be assisting Guyana in a feasibility study on the construction of an unfinished part of the road from the Atlantic to the Brazilian border. He said this had a value in itself in helping communication between the two peoples as well as possiblities for greater Brazilian trade with the Caribbean.

Pressed by local newsmen to express Brazil's opinion of the Venezuelan claim to five-eighths of Guyana, Ambassador Saraiva Guerreiro said that "Brazil will play the part of neither professor nor judge on the merits of the claim." Perhaps because of our size, the best role Brazil can play in the matter is to urge both sides to solve the matter peacefully and we have no doubt that it will be settled peacefully," he said.

He said that Brazil has no objection to Venezuela buying advanced F-16 planes from the U.S. as Brazil feels this will pose no threat to countries in the region. He also said Guyana as a sovereign nation is entitled to buy military equipment from Brazil in peace time and has in the past received limited security training for individual officers [word indistinct].

SURINAME

CHIEF JUSTICE APPOINTED TO ACT AS PRESIDENT

FL082010 Bridgetown CANA in English 1950 GMT 8 Feb 82

[Excerpt] Paramaribo, Suriname, 8 Feb (CANA) -- Suriname's military authority has appointed Chief Justice Oliver Vandergeld, 58, to act as president in succession to Dr Henk Chin A Sen whose administration was asked to resign this month, an official statement said. However, Mr Vandergeld is ill and the deputy chief justice, Fred Ramdatmisir, has been appointed to hold the acting president's post temporarily.

The appointments were made in a decree by the four-man military authority of armed forces head Lt Colonel Deysi Bouterse, his deputy Major Roy Horb, chairman of the National Military Council Lt Iwan Graanoogst and garrison commander Major Henk Fernandes which asked for the government's resignation on February 4.